

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1882.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## AMERICAN ITEMS.

## East.

A fire at Bridgeport, Ct., destroyed Watson's iron works and the factory of the Crighthead & Elwell Company, the loss aggregating \$35,000.

The Pennsylvania Steel Association held its annual session at Philadelphia. The Secretary's report showed that the production had been increased 1,618,804 tons in ten years.

The funded debt of the city of New York is \$97,381,941, a decrease of over \$50,000 having been made in September.

A five-story building on Broadway, near Canal street, New York, occupied by several dry-goods firms, wiped out \$150,000 in burning.

George Huntington, his wife and four children were drowned at Amesbury, Mass., by the capsizing of a small boat.

## West.

By the accident to the Cannon-ball train at Salem, Kan., five persons were killed and four others severely injured, one of whom has since died. The bodies of the victims were so badly burned as to be scarcely recognizable.

A granite monument, fifteen feet high, is being made at Muscatine, Iowa, for Jesse James' grave.

A brilliant aerial phenomenon was witnessed at Dubuque the other evening, consisting of a luminous band spanning the whole heavens from northwest to southeast. It lasted half an hour, and then gradually faded away.

A granite monument, in three sections, to be placed by the Government on the field in Montana where Gen. Gibbon fought the Nez Percés in 1877, was shipped from St. Paul.

A misplaced switch near Muscogee, Indian Territory, sent a freight train into a ditch. Engineer Spier was crushed to a jelly and Fireman Walker had both legs severed from his body.

Charles P. Johnson, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, will defend Frank James in any prosecution brought by the State.

## South.

James Rhodes was taken from jail at Charlottesville, Va., and hanged to a tree for the murder of the Massie family. He made a confession of his crime.

Robert T. Carruthers, of Lebanon, Tenn., ex-Governor and ex-member of Congress, is dead.

A party of Iowa capitalists will immediately build another iron blast-furnace in the Birmingham district of Alabama.

Judge Woods, late proprietor of the Denison (Texas) Democrat, but lately a citizen of the Indian Territory, where he has been engaged in getting out black walnut timber, had an altercation with one of his mill-hands named Slaughter, in which Slaughter was killed and Woods shot twice through the body, from the effects of which he died three days afterward.

At Carencro, La., Adolph Marecaux became offended about some imagined wrong, got up a party of friends in military fashion and marched to a hall where a festival was being held. Arriving there, they opened fire on the assemblage, killing a girl named Domingue instantly and mortally wounding her brother.

Isaac Carlton and wife, at Goodwater, Ga., locked three children up in the house, which burned to the ground. The children were cremated.

At Jacksonville, Ala., John Brooks, a negro, who had confessed to outraging a little girl, was taken from the Sheriff by a crowd and hanged in the outskirts of the city.

The bodies of sixteen victims of the steamer Lee horror have been recovered. All save two were buried at Yucatan landing.

The greatest portion of the business section of Warrington, Escombria county, Fla., was destroyed by an incendiary fire.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The North American Beekeepers' Society held its third annual session at Cincinnati. The President was Dr. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Near Mazatlan, Mexico, Francisco Osuna and his son, Prospero, were attacked by two bandits. The son was killed, and the father mortally wounded. Citizens pursued and killed one bandit.

Observations of the comet made at Harvard Observatory tend to establish the fact that it is one of a brief period, and that it is traveling at the rate of 400 miles a second. It has caused great consternation among the negroes of North Carolina, many of them firmly believing the end of the world is approaching.

Jewish families to the number of 600 have left Pressburg, Austria, on account of the riots.

New York is in danger of losing Bart-hold's great statue of Liberty, intended to be erected on Bedloe's island, because no suitable foundations have been erected for it.

Philadelphia Presbyterian churches voted against the use of musical instruments during divine service, as destructive of the harmony of worship among the sect.

A loss of \$90,000 was incurred at Hochelaga, near Montreal, by the burning of the saw factory and lumber-yard of James Hawley & Son and McLennan & Co.'s notions factory.

The death of Adela Phillips, for many years the leading contralto singer of America, is announced. Miss Phillips about six months ago was compelled by ill-health to seek rest and change of air in Europe, and at the time of her death was sojourning at Carlsbad Springs in Germany.

In Tacubaya, Mexico, twelve masked bandits entered the house of Frederic Hubbi, a tax collector, murdered him and his wife, and stole \$4,000.

Gold diggings yielding \$10 per day have been discovered in the Cariboo district of British Columbia.

Chili refuses to abate any of her demands upon Peru for territorial and pecuniary indemnification, and, as Peru declines to yield to these demands, the peace negotiations are broken off.

Considerable excitement was caused among the members of the Land League and Irishmen generally in New York by the publication in the *Irish World* of a letter signed by Patrick Ford, the editor, announcing the close of the Land League fund. This action, Mr. Ford says, is prompted by the fact that "there is no longer a Land League in existence. What was the Land League is a thing of the past, and in its stead appears that beggarly nondescript—with its crouch and whine—the Mansion House Relief Committee."

The Board of Freedmen at Havana, in accordance with the provisions of the Emancipation law, have, since January, set free 20,900 slaves.

President Arthur is said to be suffering from malaria and kidney troubles, and is threatened with Bright's disease.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

The accumulation of business in the Pension Bureau is something enormous.

A chemical examination of the boquet presented to the assassin Giteau by Mrs. Scoville on the day before the execution has developed the fact that one bud contained five grains of white arsenic, far in excess of a fatal dose, which, if taken, could have been detected by emetics. District Attorney Corkhill is making efforts to discover who poisoned the flowers.

Secretary Teller ordered the opening of the Turtle Mountain country for settlement.

Gen. Sutor, in charge of the Mississippi river improvements, shows in his annual report that \$389,254 were spent for that work, and estimates that \$1,383,000 can be profitably spent this year.

The net revenue of the money-order division of the Postoffice Department for the past fiscal year will exceed \$300,000.

A sudden demand for fractional currency has sprung up, and the Treasurer of the United States is kept busy shoveling out half-dollars, quarters and dimes. The demand is said to grow out of the increasing prosperity of the South. The colored people are said to like silver money, and planters, manufacturers and storekeepers are constantly clamoring through the banks for fresh supplies. There will be no difficulty in supplying any possible demand in this direction.

Dr. Bliss, Garfield's physician, says he will get the full amount of his bill, \$55,000, and that he will never be a well man again. Eighty days spent at Garfield's bedside have, he claims, broken down his constitution and wrecked his health.

William F. Salter and Wilmot H. Ward have been arrested in Washington on a charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to steal bonds and plates from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and attempting to bribe employees of the bureau to assist them in their plans. It is alleged that the object of the would-be thieves was not to counterfeit bonds, but to damage Col. Irish, chief of the bureau, and secure his removal from office.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Monopoly League of New York has formally endorsed the Democratic nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Alexander H. Stephens has been elected Governor of Georgia by a majority of 40,000. All of the Democratic candidates for State officers were elected by about the same majority.

The Delaware election resulted in a Democratic majority of 285 for Inspectors and a Republican majority of 113 for Assessors.

In the Wyoming Democratic Territorial Convention, which met at Green River, M. E. Post, the present Delegate to Congress, was renominated by acclamation.

An Atlanta dispatch says that Stephens' majority in Georgia will reach 62,000. Garfield will contest the election, claiming fraud and intimidation.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Chili is selling Peruvian nitrate deposits.

Mme. Hermance Sandra les Guillon, the authoress, is dead.

Cholera is epidemic in Kotta Radja, Borneo, and in Atchin, Sumatra.

An embassy from the Queen of Madagascar is about to visit America.

The recent census shows the population of the Austrian empire to be 22,144,244.

The Porte has promised Greece it will order the Turks to evacuate all the ceded points of the frontier without delay.

Anti-Jewish riots have been renewed at Nagyabod, in Hungary. Many persons have been injured and much property destroyed.

Dublin dispatches announce the killing of Thomas Burne, a farmer of Castle Island, County Kerry, and of another farmer named Hunt, near Boyle, County Roscommon.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, reports that the Irish people show signs of amelioration, though he found 4,000 hold-ings under £4 a year. He indirectly recommends emigration by the help of the Government.

The bodies of two bailiffs named Huddy, thrown into the waters of Lough Mask, and recovered after great difficulty, have been again thrown into their former resting place. The Joyce family are believed to have been murdered for giving information that led to the first recovery of the corpses.

The energy shown by the Hungarian Premier in suppressing the anti-Jewish riots has elicited the thanks of the Austrian Emperor.

The Sultan declares if Lord Dufferin does not answer his note inquiring when the British will evacuate Egypt, he will appeal to the powers.

Gen. Wolseley has issued a general order praising the troops in Egypt for their courage and gallantry. He thanks them in the Queen's name for their valor and discipline.

Four dissecting-knives, nine inches long, discolored by human blood, were found in a stable in Dublin used by a man named Kenny, who was recently deported for intimidation. It is believed that the weapons were those used in the murder of Cavendish and Burke, and that Kenny was the driver of the car on which the assassins escaped. Westgate, who made confession of his participation in the tragedy, is at Kingston, Jamaica, and will not be sent to Europe for lack of evidence against him.

It is stated in a dispatch from Cairo that Arabi Bey objects to being tried by a court-martial composed of Egyptians, saying that he surrendered to the English, and not to his own countrymen, from whom he could expect no mercy. If he had supposed his fate was to be decided by any Egyptian tribunal he would have escaped instead of surrendering. De Lesseps telegraphed the President of the court-martial that Arabi during the war did his utmost to protect and maintain the neutrality of the Suez canal, and that he preserved the lives and protected the interests of several Europeans.

The Suez canal is to be enlarged and improved.

The Afghan troops have revolted against the Amir.

Queen Victoria will soon visit the South of France.

## LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The steamship Herder went ashore near Cape Race, in a dense fog, and will doubtless prove a total loss. She had 132 passengers and a crew of about 100 men, all of whom were landed without accident.

The Rev. J. L. Denton, State Superintendent of Instruction of Arkansas, suicided at Fayetteville, while mentally deranged, by throwing himself from the balcony of a residence.

Ten years ago Andrew Walker murdered Green Butler in Galveston county, Tex. Walker had been sentenced to hang eight times, but each time the sentence has been revised. Last week he was convicted for the ninth time, and again sentenced to death.

The military tribunal in session at Balta, Russia, trying the cases of anti-Jewish riots, have condemned one leader to two years' imprisonment and five others from sixteen to eighteen months.

M. Durieux, French Minister of Public Instruction, in a speech at Nancy, advocated teaching the children republican politics, that they should be instructed what the Government lost at Alsace and Lorraine, and enlightened as to the character of the old monarchies.

Sultan Pasha, President of the Egyptian Chamber of Notables, thinks Turkish intervention in the affairs of the country would cause anarchy. He thinks the cost of the joint control was extravagant, and admits the mass of the people are unfit for representative government.

Attorney General Brewster is vigorously pushing the inquiry into the attempted bribery of jurors in the star-roue cases.

The Treasury Department is unable to supply the demand for gold certificates, and it is proposed to change the form so that counterfeiting will not be necessary.

The registration of voters in Utah covers 34,000 names, four out of nine being women and three out of four Mormons.

Anthony Comstock raided the pool-rooms in Long Island City, captured property valued at \$15,000 and made three arrests. At each place visited he was compelled to force an entrance.

Congressman Kasson, speaking at the Sullivan meeting at Des Moines on Irish affairs, said the diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of imprisoned Americans was of such a character that, had they not been released, the friendly feeling between the two nations would have been greatly imperiled.

A Little Rock dispatch says that returns of the vote in Arkansas at the September election on the liquor question have been received by the Secretary of State from all but one small county, as follows: For license, 78,889; against license, 43,041. Only twelve counties out of seventy-four voted against license.

## BARBED WIRE.

A Great Legal Victory of Interest to Farmers and Manufacturers.

An important decision to holders of patents for barbed wire was given by Judge Gardner in the case of the Chicago Galvanized Wire Fence Company against the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. After the final decision by Judges Drummond and Blodgett in the famous barbed-wire cases settlements, as is well known, were made with all those who held any patents for barbed wire or barbed-wire machines, under which the patents were to be surrendered to the company, and the patents allowed to manufacture on paying certain royalty. The complainant's agreement provided that the royalty to be paid under their license was not to be greater than that received by any other party licensed after the 1st of January, 1881, under the several letters patent mentioned in the license, and if the Washburn & Moen Company should license other parties to manufacture under such patents at a less sum than three-quarters of a cent a pound the royalty to be paid by complainant should be correspondingly reduced. Judge Gardner, however, after a vigorous fight, finally decided in favor of the complainant, and the court ruled that the complainant was entitled to as good conditions as Hask. The latter was allowed to make 4,000 tons of wire a year without paying any royalty, and 4,000 tons more at a royalty of only half a cent a pound.

The Judge held that the chief object of the settlement with Hask was the termination of the litigation with him; that the purchase of his patents and the Stevens claim was a secondary matter, and was used to give the appearance of a consideration to what was in reality a license free from royalty for the manufacture of 4,000 tons yearly of barbed-wire and of 4,000 tons more at a less rate by 25 cents a hundred pounds than to the other licensees, and so a reduction to Hask to that extent, of which the complainant had a right to avail themselves under their license. In so far as the complainant sought to secure any benefit on account of the damages for infringement agreed to be paid by them, the Judge was not inclined to grant any relief, as it was doubtful whether it could be given under the bill, and the settlement with Hask in that regard was not a violation of any agreement or understanding with the complainant.

SPEAK well and little, if you wish to be considered as possessing merit.—*From the French.*

## EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

## The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education.

## Increased Attendance in the Schools of the Country.

The report of the National Commissioner of Education for 1880, just issued, in addition to the account of educational affairs for the year, furnishes valuable figures for a comparison with the first year of the preceding decade. The work of the office has increased considerably, as shown by the fact that, while in 1871 there were but 2,001 educational institutions and systems in correspondence with it, in 1880 there were 8,321 such.

From the statistics reported it appears that in 1871 twenty-nine States reported a school population of 6,032,000, while in 1880 the thirty-eight States and eight Territories reported a total of 15,836,283. The number enrolled in the public schools, twenty-eight States only reporting for 1871, was 6,308,085, while for 1880 it was 9,781,551, all the States and Territories reporting this item.

Twenty-five States reported the number in daily attendance in 1871 as 3,667,739, while in 1880 thirty-four States and eight Territories reported it as 5,808,342. In twenty-six States the total number of teachers was 82,628,858, or an expenditure for each child of school age varying from 96 cents in Alabama to \$1.19 in Massachusetts, and for each one in average attendance from \$2.34 in North Carolina to \$7.35 in California. The permanent school reported in 1871 by fifteen States was \$41,466,754, and that of 1880 was \$121,878,839. This fund is composed principally of the proceeds of grants and reservations of land to the States and Territories respectively, made by the United States, and which are stated by Mr. Thomas Donaldson, in his valuable work, "The Public Domain," to be as follows:

From 1785 to June 30, 1880:

For public and common schools, estimated..... 67,809,919  
For universities and colleges, estimated..... 1,105,220  
For agricultural and mechanical colleges..... 9,600,000

Total..... 78,515,139

The number of pupils reported in private schools in 1871 was 328,170 in fourteen States, and in 1880, in twenty-one States and four Territories, it was 508,130.

Of normal schools, or schools for preparing teachers, there has been a steady increase during the decade, there being five reported in 1871, with 445 instructors and 10,022 students, and 230 in 1880, with 1,400 instructors and 43,077 students, of whom 963 and 25,723 respectively were in 106 public and 124 private schools. The number of graduates in those supported by the public funds was 2,943; in the private ones 762.

Considerable advance is shown in the institutions for the higher instruction of women, there being 136 of these reported in 1871, with 1,163 teachers and 12,411 pupils, and 227 in 1880, with 2,344 teachers, 35,783 students, 25,500 volumes in the libraries, ground buildings and apparatus valued at \$9,510,930, and an income of \$790,331. The Commissioner says that progress is marked and satisfactory in 1880 in Michigan, New York, and the Illinois industrial University were opened to women, in 1873 Cornell and the University of Vermont, in 1873 Boston University; that Smith and Wellesley Colleges were organized in 1875 and that in 1879 the Harvard Annex for Women went into operation.

Agricultural colleges or schools of science have increased from four to one in 1871, with 23 instructors and 3,353 students, to eighty-three, including the United States Military and Naval Academies, in 1880, with 463 instructors and 11,584 students.

A summary of institutions for the deaf and dumb reported in 1871, with 309 teachers and 3,394 students. They increased during the decade to 142, with 631 instructors and 5,242 students trained in the tenets of twenty denominations, three of the schools being nonsectarian.

In law the number of schools was thirty in 1871, with 129 instructors and 1,722 students; in 1880 the number was forty-eight, with 231 instructors and 3,134 students.

Schools of medicine have increased during the decade from 82, with 750 instructors and 7,045 students, to 125, with 1,663 instructors and 14,080 students. The number of legal schools in 1871 was 57; in 1880 it was 72; of eclectic, in 1871, 4; in 1880, 6; of homeopathic, in 1871, 6; in 1880, 12; of dental, in 1871, 9; in 1880, 16; of pharmaceutical, in 1871, 16; in 1880, 12.

Schools for the blind number 30, and have 532 instructors and other employees, with 2,632 pupils. There have been 9,571 inmates of the six institutions since opening.

A summary of institutions for the deaf and dumb shows that there were 56 reported, with 418 instructors (60 being semi-mute), and 6,647 under instruction; the whole number who have received instruction being 20,364.

Of schools for feeble-minded youth there were 13 in 1880, reporting 483 instructors and other employees, and 1,288 inmates, with a total of 1,690 dismissed improved since their opening.

The amount of benefactions for educational purposes during the year 1880 reached the important figure of \$5,314,501. This sum was distributed among the different institutions as follows:

Universities and colleges..... \$2,606,571  
Schools of Science..... 1,371,445  
Schools of theology..... 827,455  
Schools of medicine..... 11,400  
Institutions for the superior instruction of women..... 92,679

Preparatory schools..... 111,584  
Institutions for secondary instruction..... 308,380  
Institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind..... 25,583  
Training schools for nurses..... 40,888

## STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Democrats of Connecticut assembled in State Convention at Hartford and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Thomas M. Waller; Lieutenant Governor, George G. Sumner; Secretary of State, S. Ward Northrop; Treasurer, Alfred R. Goodrich; Comptroller, Thomas P. Sanford. The platform approves the President's veto of the River and Harbor bill, and treats the prohibition question as follows:

"We recognize the evils arising from the abuse of intoxicating liquors. We believe those evils may be most effectually checked by the force of enlightened public opinion. They may be partially restrained by wise legislation, but such legislation should not be so oppressive or so impracticable in its provisions as to trench on the personal rights and liberties of the citizens, and ought not to be made a partisan question. Legislation so equally affecting every one in reference to a subject where all honest men seek a common object can most safely be left to individual wisdom and the wisdom of party prejudice. We believe the incorporation of a police regulation relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors into the State constitution to be opposed to the plainest principles of sound government."

The New York State Temperance Convention met at Syracuse to agree upon the basis

of the Prohibition amendment to the State constitution.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of Almighty God in the movement that has already accomplished so much for the suppression of the traffic in other States, and that it is his will that we should have the same success in our State.

Resolved, That we call for the submission to the people of this State of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Resolved, That we do not identify ourselves with any partisan movement, but, as a convention representing the temperance societies and Christian churches of the State of New York, we do seek such legislation as shall free our noble State from the power of rum, which we recognize as an enemy of all good, and we do hereby call on all good citizens, irrespective of party or creed, to aid in this object.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to vote for no candidate for legislator who will not publicly pledge himself in favor of submitting such amendment to a vote of the people.

A constitution for a temperance association was adopted and John N. Stearns chosen Chairman.

## SURRENDER OF FRANK JAMES.

## The Notorious Outlaw Turns Himself Over to the Authorities.

## His Pistols Handed to Gov. Crittenden in Person.

Frank James, the noted outlaw, surrendered himself to Gov. Crittenden, at the capital of Missouri, on the 5th inst. At dusk on that evening, the notorious desperado, accompanied by Maj. John N. Edwards, of the Sedalia Democrat, entered the Governor's office, at Jefferson City. Maj. Edwards introduced Frank to the Governor. The two shook hands, and then Frank unbuckled his belt, and handing it and his revolvers to the Governor, he said: "You are the first man to handle that weapon since 1881." He meant that he had carried the pistol in his belt these twenty-one years. After this performance he was handed over to officers.

The startling news, says a St. Louis City dispatch, was a profound surprise to even the officials here. Just after the killing of Jesse James at St. Joseph, last spring, the friends of Frank James in this State made overtures to Gov. Crittenden looking to the pardon of the noted robber. Papers were full of the matter at the time, and it was even reported that Gov. Crittenden was considering the grant of a pardon on the condition that Frank would agree to give information concerning the members of the gang yet out.

Gov. Crittenden himself says he told Frank James if he wanted to surrender he must come in as any other criminal and stand trial for crimes committed. Since then the matter has dropped from public attention, and it was even stated that Frank had gone to Australia. Suddenly he reappeared on the scene, however, and this week sent Crittenden a letter from St. Louis, stating in substance that he is anxious to be restored to citizenship; that he wants to put the past behind him; that he is heartily sick of the life of an outlaw; and that he has a wife and child to plead for him and make him human, even though he were as bad as he has been described, and throws himself on the clemency of the Governor and asks that he be saved. Under date of Oct. 2, Gov. Crittenden responded that he could not grant a pardon, if inclined to before conviction for some crime. He hopes he will absolve his past life, and if he surrenders he will see that he gets an impartial trial. The response is a surrender. James' history is known. He engaged in the Northfield robbery and some dozen other robberies, and was in the Northfield and in Missouri for the Glendale, Blue Cut and Winston train robberies; in Arkansas for stage robberies; in West Virginia for bank robbery, and in Mussel Shoals, Ala., for robbing a Government contractor.

A dispatch from Muscatine, Iowa, says: A large marble-cutting establishment of this city has just been awarded the contract for erecting a monument over the grave of Jesse James. The monument will be red beach granite and stand twelve or fourteen feet high, bearing the plain and simple inscription, "My husband, our father, Jesse James, died April 3, 1882, aged 34 years 6 months and 5 days. The contract was signed by Mrs. W. J. James, and the stone was selected by her."

THE BANDIT JAILED AT INDEPENDENCE.

Frank James was taken from Jefferson City to Independence by Gov. Crittenden's Secretary and placed in jail, but being refused. A correspondent telegraphs that, "at the station was an anxious crowd, at the car windows and filling the aisle inside, eager to get a glimpse of the man who, for twenty years, has apparently defied the law. Once here, and several times along the route, James was recognized by old confederates and by the crowd, and in the general confusion he evidently had chosen much in appearance, as none of them recognized him until he had been held out, to compare his build, with rather thin face and prominent cheek bones, light blue eyes, small blonde mustache, and hair somewhat darker. His complexion is that of a man who has been for some time in confinement. His weight is 135 pounds. Because of his spare frame he appears taller than he really is. His manners are quiet, and language that of a man in the ordinary walks of life. His dress is altogether unobtrusive, the only jewelry being a gold watch and chain. He promised that, although receiving no promise of clemency from Gov. Crittenden, he had at last served himself to an act of self-sacrifice and had rendered himself rendered himself to the State. He is confident that if he be tried on any single charge alone he will not be convicted; and, although having received no promises, he believes that, in case of conviction, clemency will be shown because of his voluntary action. He says that his desire is to lead henceforth a quiet life with his family, and, instead of an outlaw's career, to aid in the protection of the State against criminals. He declares that from April, 1877, until April, 1881, he lived quietly with his wife upon a rented farm in Tennessee near Nashville. This he asserts, he can prove by the statements of business men of Nashville. Regarding his whereabouts since April, 1881, he is silent. He says, however, that he read the news of the shooting of Jesse in the New York Herald the morning of its publication, indicating that he was in that vicinity, and admits he has been east of the Alleghenies and in Kentucky during the past year."

When the train reached Independence the crowd fell back upon the meeting of James with his mother, wife and child, a boy of 4 years. Mrs. Samuels wept aloud, and her son's eyes were wet. The wife seems to think only of the joy of meeting her husband again. The child looked wonderingly from his father's shoulder upon the scene. The waiting officers joined the party, which then drove to the Court House.

The bandit bears the marks of many battles. He has seventeen scars to show for as many wounds; has been twice shot through the body with Minnie balls."

The partial payment of an undisputed debt after it is due, though it is accepted as a payment in full, it is not an accord and satisfaction of the debt; note to the debtor, or any other collateral thing, without regard to its value, will be a settlement of the debt, and the recovery thereof will thereby be stopped, in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in *Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg vs. Houston*, decided in February.

## IS THE EARTH IN PERIL?

## Views of Eminent Scientists Regarding the Comet.

A Washington dispatch says that Prof. Skinner, of the Naval Observatory, was interviewed in relation to the opinion of Prof. Proctor and other eminent European scientists, that the present comet is that of 1843 and 1880, and it will again return in 1883 and fall into the sun, causing terrible disaster to the earth. He said that, while Mr. Proctor had a reputation among astronomers for making rash announcements, there was no use in ridiculing his idea. The comet now visible, he said, was certainly a very remarkable one, and in some of its features was an extraordinary phenomenon. As to the possibility of a meeting between the comet and the sun, at some time in the near future, he said, such an event was by no means improbable. He did not think it would be safe at this time to hazard a prediction, but Prof. Proctor's prophecy, "The comet will be visible for a month yet, and we hope," he said, "to be able, with the aid of a telescope, to follow it a month and a half. We have made a great number of observations yet, nor has it been visible long enough, to determine its subsequent course. We don't know as yet, nor will we be able for some time to find out, whether the track of the comet is that of a parabola or an ellipse. If it be the latter, there is some reason to expect serious consequences. The great comet now visible travels in a path practically coincident with the orbits of 1843 and 1880. Hubbard found the period of revolution of the comet of 1843 to be over 500 years. The period of revolution of the comet of 1880 was over thirty years. The period of the great comet now visible is not yet calculated with certainty, owing to the limited time of observation. These three comets at the time of the nearest approach to the sun must traverse the solar atmosphere, thus experiencing a great degree of resistance. The facts, as far as known, are that these comets are observed to travel in the same path. If they are the same comet, the comet's path must have been violently changed by some outside force. If they are not the same comet, then the hypothesis of Prof. Safford that they are pieces of the 1843 comet may be correct. After this Prof. Skinner concluded by saying that it was idle to make any positive predictions of the future movements of this comet until it has been observed through a longer arc. He said that Prof. Proctor's prediction should be borne out it wouldn't necessarily follow that the destruction of the earth would result. It was all owing to what the comet might do. He did not believe it to be very probable in an after, and in the face of its coming in contact with the sun the sun may be able to take care of it without any difficulty.

Prof. Pickering, of Harvard University, was interviewed by a reporter and said: "You may say that the scientists of Cambridge Observatory hold no such views. They have no fears of the earth's destruction through any such collision between the sun and the comet."